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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1869. NO. 297.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Live Drug Store.
Chas. Abel & Co., 172 Wylie street.

Newport and Saratoga Collars and Cuffs at D. W. Smith's, 30 St. Clair.

The Reason Why Series.
John W. Fittock, opposite the Postoffice, has received a new supply direct from the English publishers of this valuable series of works, which has attained such popularity in England that the sale has already reached considerably more than one million volumes. Each work is, in fact, a practical encyclopedia of the subjects indicated by the titles. A vast fund of valuable information, embracing every subject of interest, or utility, it thus attainable, and at a merely nominal cost. The major-ity of the volumes are illustrated, and to each is appended a complete index of its contents. Complete sets (15 vols.) can now be furnished. Any work desired in the series sold separately. The Reason Why Series, The Reason Why Series, The Reason Why Series, The Reason Why Series, The Reason Why Series, 15 valuable works. A Library of itself. Every volume a Cyclopedia. This series of works comprehends almost every subject or value to the mass of readers and contains more information for less money than any other series of books of its class ever published. Inquire for them at No. 76, W. Fittock's, opposite the Postoffice. Ask for the Reason Why Series.

The Drug House of Allegheny City.
It will be a pleasure to note the many excellent improvements that Mr. Robert M. Snodgrass has already effected in his new location, corner of Federal and Robinson streets, Allegheny. While Mr. S. was a member of the old firm of R. H. and R. M. Snodgrass, on Federal and Lacock streets, he made hosts of friends. One and all of them congratulate him that he is now better able to pay that very needful attention, more particularly to the retail drug and prescription business, than heretofore. Let those in want of pure drugs, perfumery, confectics, soaps, or in fact any of the many articles embraced in the stock of a first-class drug store, call at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, Allegheny, and we will assure them that Mr. Snodgrass can satisfactorily fill their orders. Northeast corner of Federal and Robinson streets.

Fine Photographs at Low Prices.
When a first-class photograph, taken by an experienced artist, can be obtained at reasonable figures and much below the prices ordinarily charged, it is the duty of the public to sustain and patronize the establishment where the same may be had. This reflection is caused by a knowledge of the fact that Mr. T. Graham, photographer, of No. 36 Wood street, is now furnishing first-class photographs in all names for two dollars, while other artists charge as much again. This is extremely cheap, and, as it is well known, Mr. Graham takes as good pictures as any other artist, it will not require much persuasion to induce the people to visit his gallery for their photographs. Visit Graham's gallery, and be assured of what is here said.

The Elliptic.
If you desire to secure an economical machine, one that is capable of doing its work, and that will make any part of a dress, except sewing on the hooks and eyes, secure an Elliptic. It will sew anything from the finest of linen to ten thicknesses of cloth. It makes its own braid as it sews, is simple, easy to learn, easy operated, strong, durable, and at the same time sold at a reasonable rate. Call at No. 77 Fifth avenue, second story, and examine it.

No Remedy in the World
Ever came into such universal use, or has so fully won the confidence of mankind, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption. T T H S

Joseph Meyer & Son,
Undertakers, No. 424 Penn street. Carriages for funerals at $2 00. TThS

Kenwood Boarding School for Boys,
New Brighton, Pa. Fall term begins Tuesday, September 21st. Send for a catalogue. TThs

Tooth Brushes.
Five gross tooth brushes (imported) just received and for sale by Jos. Fleming, 55 Market street, corner of Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Special Notice.
Passengers for Marietta and Parkersburg will, hereafter, take the P. M. train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad connect at Belleaire with the Wheeling and Parkersburg packets, and arrive in Marietta or Parkersburg same evening. C. H. Booth & Co., Agents W. and P. Packets.

Superior Sealing Wax,
superior Sealing Wax,
Superior Sealing Wax,
For Fruit Jars or Cans,
For Fruit Jars or Cans,
The best in the city, at the lowest price by the pound or barrel, at McClaran & McCandless's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

The Daily Commercial.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There seems to be a chance for a lively row between the Mormons and the United States Government. The revenue officers have received instructions to tax the church property of the Mormons, and the many-wived are enraged. It is thought the Mormon officials will not submit, and Brigham how has a chance to execute the threat he made to Senator Trumbull, to put the obnoxious officers outside of the Territory.

The prospect with regard to cotton is cheering, the condition in all the States in which it is grown having improved since July. The cultivation has been also much more extensive, South Carolina and Alabama only show the poorest returns, which may perhaps be accounted for by many existing local causes. On the whole the appearance leads to the hope of a crop larger than that of last year.

A letter has been received at the White House from Paris, written by a Frenchman, requesting the President to issue a charter authorizing him to establish a gambling house in New York city, to be regularly licensed and placed under the surveillance of the police; to contribute a portion of its profits to the Government, and to be managed in all respects like the gambling houses of Baden-Baden and Wiesbaden. The name of the enterprising member of the gambling fraternity is Boitleaux.

The Pope has determined to place in the upper atrium of St. Peter's, where the Council will hold special sittings, the portraits of all predecessors who have convoked Councils or reigned while Councils were sitting. The portraits are to be in mosaic, like those in the basilics of St. Paul. The Pope has further decided to hold in Rome, in April of next year, a universal Catholic exhibition. The exhibition will comprise all the productions furnished by industry and the fine arts for the service of religion.

The way they go it at Saratoga may be inferred from what a correspondent of a Boston paper says: *Mrs. M——*, from the Hub, appeared yesterday in the most gorgeous costume of the season, at the Clarendon, where she is spending a few weeks. Her dress consisted of a magnificent corile tinted satin, cut with a long train (12½ feet), low neck and short sleeves. The material is said to have cost $100 per yard, while the gorgeous trimming of white point lace, valued at $75 per yard, and a point lace dress shawl worth $750, made up the dress, and jewelry, diamonds in the hair, and other ornaments, made a toilet reported to be worth $35,000.

W. W. Murphy, United States Consul General at Frankfort-on-the-Main, has informed the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that there are a great number of Americans in Germany, as well as in other parts of Europe, residing there to escape the revenue tax, and in this way the government is annually defrauded of large sums of money, no returns being made to the assessors in this country. The attention of the department is also called to the large number of persons claiming American citizenship by naturalization, and residing in Germany, who refuse to pay the taxes assessed by the government, and otherwise comply with the laws. The subject is one of great importance, and will be presented to Congress at the next session.

POLITICAL.

The Baltimore *American* has a report of a statement made to a correspondent of that paper by Governor Walker, of Virginia, in which he is said to have placed himself fairly upon the Republican platform, reiterated his declarations made during the campaign, and declared his intention not to be overslaughed by any of the politicians who had supported him in expectation of afterward making use of him.

The Manch Chunk *Gazette*, published at the home of Mr. Packer, says he is very unpopular there, even among his own party, and "from present appearances he will not carry half his party vote in the coal mines. His pettish contempt and bigotry as a Democrat, his hostility towards his own county and town, has alienated very many of our citizens who have known him longest and best."

There is no guarantee that the Virginia Legislature will ratify the fifteenth amendment, except in the event of the iron-clad oath being enforced. In fact, we infer from the tone of a recent article in the Richmond *Whig*, their organ, that the Conservative members elect have not a general liking, no intention of voting for the important measure. It is likewise not impossible that Republican dissensions may give the Democratic control of the Legislatures to be chosen in Mississippi and Texas.

The Republican State Convention in New York has been called for the 24th of September. It will nominate State officers. All the officers whose places are to be filled are Democrats, except the Judges of the Court of Appeals. They are Republicans, and were appointed by Governor Fenton to fill vacancies. The call for the convention designates the number of delegates that each Assembly district will be entitled to send, from which it appears that the convention will consist of 412 members—a very large body.

It has transpired that General Canby notified the Walker party in Virginia, before the late election, that he would exact the iron-clad oath from the members elect of the Legislature, but this important fact was suppressed during the campaign. General Canby has taken no action in the matter, however, and probably will not, till the courts shall pursue a decided in Cabinet meeting.

Horace Maynard, Hamilton of Shelby, Thornburg, of Jefferson, and other leading Republicans held a meeting last evening in Nashville, and adjourned till to-day. The object of the meeting has not transpired. Various surmises are afloat, one that they are to take steps for a thorough reorganization of the party, and as a necessary incident thereto, to demand the removal of all Senter Federal office holders in the State. Another is that they contemplate during Senter's absence seizing the State government. The latter is hardly probable. The majority of those present are members of the late Legislature.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The International Boat Race.

The Oxfords Win by Four Lengths —The American Crew Not in Condition to Row—Mr. Loring, Stroke, Ill in the Boat—The Race Witnessed by a Million People— The "Times" on the Erie Railroad Scandals—The Health of Napoleon Improving—Speech of the King of Portugal on the Closing of the Cortes—Death of Henry Leys, the Artist—The Situation in South America—The Allies Moving Against Lopez.

Letter From the Harvards.

LONDON, August 26.—The following letter has been sent to the *Times*, and will appear in to-morrow's publication:

"SIR:—After it had been asserted, for the last three weeks, that the Harvard four are endeavoring to conform their style of rowing to the gentlemen they hope to meet on the river, will you permit me to say, in advance of the contest, that the assertion is groundless. We believe our style to be exactly that adopted by us in each of our last three annual races against the Yale crew. Our stroke-oar is aware of no change, and the men who follow stroke are aware of no, for has there been any variation of our method of training or instructions. It is said, also, that the Americans will row in an English boat. That is equally incorrect. They will row in a boat built of Spanish cedar by an American builder, the frame of which we brought from home, and the lines of which are identical with those on which the boat we rowed in last year was constructed.

"If we may judge by the stress laid on these latter points in the English journals, they are apprehensive, they suppose, of some important advance. We ask to place ourselves right in respect to them, so that whether we are to win or lose, the merit of our victory or the blame of our defeat may fall where it belongs.

[Signed] WILLIAM BLAKIE,
"Secretary of the Harvard Club."

Closing Ceremonies of the Press on the Race.

LONDON, August 27, Forenoon.—The newspapers to-day publish their closing comments on the boat race. The *Telegraph* eulogizes the Elliott boat as light, fast and graceful. It travels well, and suits the crew. We do not expect, the *Telegraph* says, that the Harvards can win the race, but the changes made by them bring the crews more on a level. On the whole, we think that it will be a capital race, but that the Oxfords will defend their gallant adversaries without difficulty. It otherwise, the Harvard must have an ovation to show we are not ashamed to be beaten by our excellent cousins.

The *Observer* says: The Americans are individually more powerful than the Oxfords, but it is thought their training is not according to the English notion of strictness.

The *Daily News* says: Above all things we are anxious that the contest shall be sharp from the first to last; that the victory, whether on one or the other side, shall be so hard to win as to cost winners and losers alike much pluck. To prejudge the issue would be impertinent in the last degree. The writer takes the opportunity to acknowledge to the full extent the obvious and inevitable disadvantages the Harvards have contended against. The river and every thing was strange and unfamiliar, and, masters as they were of the science of rowing, they had to study it, almost like the alphabet of a foreign language. The Oxfords on the Charles river would labor under similar disadvantages. All that can be said is that they will add grace to victory.

Ice Crowd Along the River.

LONDON, August 27.—The excitement to-day over the great international boat race has been intense. The banks of the river have been lined with spectators since an early hour this morning. The city has been almost deserted, and immense numbers of people from all parts of descriptions bearing the Harvard and Oxford colors and heavily laden with people crowded all the roads leading to the course, and during the entire day the roads in the vicinity of Putney, Hammersmith, Chiswick, Barnes, Mortlake, &c., were thronged with pedestrians. The railroad companies found themselves almost unable to provide cars sufficient to carry the vast numbers in waiting at the depots. It is no exaggeration to state that probably a million of people witnessed the race.

The Harvard crew won the toss for position, and chose the Middlesex side, the outside of the semi-circle. Both boats started at five o'clock and fourteen minutes and got off to a bad seconds. The tide at the start was sluggish, and a light southwest wind prevailed, with smooth water. The Harvards were first to catch the water, and at once took the lead gaining rapidly upon their opponents, and making forty-five strokes per minute, against the Oxfords' forty. At Bishop's Creek, three furlongs from the start, the Harvards led half a length; gaining headway they increased their lead as they passed the willows. Their pace was subsequently slackened, and the Oxfords gained up, but the Harvards were still three fourths of a length ahead at Craven Point, three quarters of a mile from the start. The Oxfords now went on with a steady spurt, but the Americans rapidly increased their lead, and at Crabtree, a mile and an eighth from the Aqueduct, were a couple of lengths ahead. Beyond here the Harvards were taken wide, and the Oxfords quickened their speed, reducing the gap at the Soap Works, a mile and a half from the start, to half a length. The Harvards responded to this and magnificent burst to Hammersmith Bridge, a mile and three quarters, but in shooting the bridge lost the distance they had gained. Opposite the middle mail the Oxfords spurted and came up gradually to the Harvards, but when opposite the Doves the boats were found to be too close together, and the Harvards gave way, and the Oxfords, Alt, two and and a half miles, the boats were level. After proceeding fifty yards further the Oxfords began to gain, though temporarily, and the Harvards responded with the latest. The Oxfords gained awfully at Chiswick, where it became clear that the pace apparently told on the Harvards, who were rather wild in their pulling. At this point the Oxfords rapidly drew ahead, and in a few strokes obtained a lead of two lengths. The Harvards, rowing pluckily, held them there for half a mile, when they fell astern and the Oxford, at thirty-eight strokes per minute, shot Barnes Bridge, three and three-eighths miles, three lengths ahead. Along Barnes Reach the Harvards refreshed their stroke, Mr. Loring, with river water, thereby hoping that it will be a capital race, but that the Oxfords will defend their gallant adversaries without difficulty. It otherwise, the Harvard must have an ovation to show we are not ashamed to be beaten by our excellent cousins.

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sert that the allied forces are not strong enough to attack the positions of Lopez in the Cordilleras, and that they have remained in a state of complete inaction since they appeared in front. Rumors were current in Paraguay that a revolution was imminent in the Argentine provinces against the policy of President Sarmiento, who is accused of sacrificing the Republic to Brazil.

Murders Near Tripoli.

LONDON, August 27.—News is received that the Messrs. Tinn and Cwoutendaans were murdered by their own camel drivers, while traveling on the Abirgosh road, between Wausgrouz and Ghat.

Death of an Artist.

ANTWERP, August 27.—Henry Leys, the artist, died to-day, aged fifty-four.

Shipping Intelligence.

LONDON, August 27.—The steamers Westphalia and Erin, from New York, have arrived out.

London Money Market.

LONDON, August 27.—Consols 93¾. American securities quiet; Five-twenty bonds at London, 82; Sts., 80's, 80½; 67's, 82¾; 10-40's, 78¾ at Frankfort, 83½. Erie, 23; Illinois, 91½; Atlantic and Great Western, 29¾.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, August 27.—Rentes 72 francs 25 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 27.—Cotton—sales for the week 56,000 bales, including 9,000 bales for export and 6,000 on speculation; stock 218,000 bales, including 150,000 American. In the Manchester market lawns and fabrics declined 1/2d, occasioning a declining tendency. We quote middling uplands at 19½d; Orleans 19¾d; sales to-day 7,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation.

California white wheat, 10s 10d; red western, 9s 7d. Weather fine; breadstuffs nominal. Western flour 24s 6d. Corn 35s 6d. Oats 3s 6d. Peas 44s. Receipts of wheat the past three days 40,000 quarters, including 35,000 American.

Pork 105s. Beef 90s. Lard 76s. Cheese 62s. Bacon 56s 6d.

Tallow 47s 6d. Turpentine 27s.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, August 27.—Spirits of turpentine 28s 6d. Sugar 35s 6d@ 36s.

Petroleum at Antwerp firm at 54½ francs. Cotton declining at Havre, 183 francs.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Six First-Class Sleeping Cars to be Built in the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Shops—General German Lutheran Synod.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 27, 1869.

The Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company have directed the building in their shops at this point, as soon as possible, of six of the finest sleeping coaches in the United States, without respect to cost. The length of them will be sixty feet, divided into six compartments, and will have accommodations for forty-eight persons, both day and night travel. The estimated cost of each is forty thousand dollars. They will be on the line in less than one year.

On September first, next Wednesday, the pers to-day publish their closing comments on this event. Nearly one thousand strangers from all parts of the Union will be present, this Synod comprising the majority of the States. Arrangements are now being made by the Committee for conducting the business of the Synod. It will remain in session for several days.

NEW YORK.

Proceedings of the Fenian Congress—London to New York in Twelve Minutes. &c., &c.

NEW YORK, August 27, 1869.
THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

In the Fenian Congress to-day, the report of the Committee on claimants to representation upon the floor of the Congress, to be decided that circles not in good standing shall not be represented, but that seven circles may be organized to good standing by the Congress and allowed representation.

LAW SUBDUE THE SWINDLER.

Another charge has been made against the notorious Lawrence, *alias* Matt Bedell, for swindling Murray, Nelson & Co., of Chicago, out of $25,000 in Erie bonds, and Lawrence Bedell admitted the charge to the agent, who visited him in his cell, but says he has been made a tool of by others.

TELEGRAPHIC ENTERPRISE.

The Oxford boat arrived at the ship at Mortlake at five o'clock thirty-six minutes and forty-seven seconds. The news of the victory was received by the English Cable at the Associated Press office in this city at one o'clock and four minutes, just twenty-three minutes and thirty seconds after the race. The messenger was obliged to carry the dispatch three-quarters of a mile on foot, and by the time he got way through dense crowds, to the nearest telegraph station at Mortlake, and the actual time of transmission was only twelve minutes.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The St. Louis Iron Company have purchased $50,000 worth of property at Carondelet, for the establishment of iron furnaces.

Mike McCoole the pugilist, shot at Tom Kelley, in a pistol duel, on Saturday last, near Camp's saloon, St. Louis. Kehoe was suspected of improper intimacy with McCoole's wife.

One of the channel spans of the bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville, three hundred and seventy feet long, was completed Thursday. This is the largest span of the kind ever erected in this country. The whole bridge will be finished in particular early in November.

The Sanitary Superintendent of New York, in his report for the current week attributes the large decrease in deaths, as compared with those of the previous week, to the improved condition of the streets. The total deaths were 591 less than in 1868.

Prince Arthur was entertained yesterday on board the French frigate Semiramis, at Halifax, by Rear Admiral Megate and officers. The Prince goes to Charlottetown to-day, where a grand reception awaits him.

Wm. Lake, proprietor of Lake's Circus, was shot at Granby, Newton county, Missouri, on the 21st inst., by Wm. Killyon, and died in a few minutes. Killyon refused to pay his admittance to the canvass and was ejected by Lake. Killyon returned with a gun, and Lake near the entrance drew a revolver and shot Killyon in the left breast, killing him. During the excitement Killyon escaped. One thousand dollars reward has been offered for his arrest.

The "Red Stocking" base ball club of Cincinnati met their peers in the "Haymakers" of Troy, New York, in the game of Thursday, in the former's grounds, Cincinnati, and after a brilliant innings of a Cincinnati umpire as long as decent respect for human blood would allow, and then left the field amid the hoots and groans of the Cincinnati people. The Haymakers' is pronounced by a majority of those who witnessed the game.

Goldsmith Maid and American Girl will arrive at Lancaster, Pa., next Monday, and go into training for the trot September 1st, for $2,000.

Miss Emma Gardner, daughter of Col. Henry A. Gardner, of Providence, was horribly burned Thursday night at the Bay House, Nahant by her ball dress taking fire from a lamp on the floor of her dressing room. Her recovery is doubtful.

A committee consisting of three revenue marine officers will meet in St. Louis about the 30th of September, to consider the propriety of establishing a United States revenue steamer at that port.

A gentleman of St. Louis recently received a letter from Chief Justice Chase, in which he said: "I am out of all fusties for politics, and no one need be jealous of me hereafter."

Ground has been broken for the erection of two more furnaces at Carondelet, near St. Louis.

Mountain Boy was beaten in the trot at Springfield, Mass., Thursday, by George Palmer. Time 2:28¾, 2:28, 2:29 and 2:29. The Boy took the third heat.

A new Jewish temple was dedicated in Cincinnati yesterday. It is a very splendid piece of architecture.

The Cincinnati base ball club had a meeting last night. The matter of the division of the gate money was referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

While a party of three men were engaged in a quarrel at a pic-nic near St. Joseph's Church, Clark county, Ind., Thursday, one of them named Mike Cuddy stepped up to one John Helbig, a German, and stabbed him in the right side below the ribs, inflicting a wound which may prove fatal. Cuddy made his escape.

A man named Stoute killed one Crowfoot with an ice pick at Bloomington, Ind., on Tuesday last, in a disagreement at card playing brought about the tragedy.

E. T. Martin on last Friday was arrested and thrown in jail at Versailles, Ky., for negotiating the sales of forged drafts to the amount of the Bank of Versailles, drawn for $5,700 on the American Exchange Bank, New York, by the Bank of the Ohio Valley, Cincinnati. He had also other drafts not yet negotiated, some of which he destroyed. They have been genuine drafts for small amounts, and the amounts had been erased by the printing process and large amounts put in their place.

The tobacco merchants of Memphis held another meeting yesterday, and perfected their organization. J. Thompson was elected President. An address to planters is to be issued, and the tobacco trade revived and developed.

John Durivage, an old actor and newspaper man, died in Memphis yesterday. He was one of the founders of the *Alta Californian* at San Francisco.

Four more bales of new cotton were received in Memphis yesterday.

Memphis is remarkably healthy for the season. Several sudden deaths from heat embrace nearly all of the complaints.

The new and costly Jewish synagogue, situated on the corner of Pine and Seventeenth streets, St. Louis, was dedicated last evening with very imposing ceremonies. The edifice is one of the most costly in the country, and the society to whom it belongs, known as the Shaare Emeth, have adopted all the latest changes and innovations in their forms of worship. Family pews are introduced, and men sit with uncovered heads.

A Boston telegram says: The citizens have calmly submitted to the result of the international race, all forgiving that it had taken place on our own waters, the result would have been different. At first the excitement was intense, but when it became known only three boat lengths between the Harvards and Oxfords decided the match, every one acquiesced in the result.

Ex-President Johnson arrived in Nashville yesterday, on his way to Red Sulphur Springs. He will remain at the State capital several days.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A Practicable Railroad Route—Letter from W. Milnor Roberts, Esq.

W. Milnor Roberts, Esq., who was chosen by Jay Cooke & Co., to make an exploration of the proposed Northern Pacific Railway route, has written a letter from Jocks river, Montana Territory, dated August 6th, which he confirms the previous favorable reports of the practicability of the route. In fact, Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., who have the financial management of the enterprise, are so well satisfied with the reports of the exploring party that they will at once inaugurate measures for the prosecution of the work. Mr. Roberts, in his last letter, speaks in glowing terms of the fertility of the soil along the route traversed between Walla Walla and Spokane river, where cattle range all winter without necessity for other food or housing; where wheat, rye, barley, oats and all our vegetables grow in great perfection, and where apples, pears, plums and grapes attain larger sizes and as fine flavor as those of the East. Without specifying definitely respecting the ground for railroad purposes until he reaches the summit of the Rocky Mountains, he says:

"I have taken my own way of making notes and my own way of reflecting upon the whole question of the railroad route from the Pacific down to the summit of the Rocky Mountains; and I purposely avoid speaking you any random statements. In a general way I may say that I am satisfied that *there is a practicable railroad route* from Puget Sound, and from the mouth of Columbia river in the valley of Columbia, to this place, with favorable grades and curvatures, without very great cost per mile; and that a large portion of the route lies through or near to a country good either for the finest grazing or for agricultural purposes, or for both. The most favored region I have ever seen. Notwithstanding that I am a perfect fatalist, I am not sure that it will be incumbent on me as an engineer to present the matter much more in detail than in my official reports; but I regard the above as embracing an important general fact. There are miles of the road which will be very costly and troublesome, but there are no steep ascents. Those that will be encountered in going as far as I have in the preceding statements; but I do not apprehend that you will understand me as expressing an opinion in favor of *any particular route.*"

Referring to the rivers passed in their explorations, Mr. Roberts says the Clark's Fork of the Columbia is a noble river, averaging from seven hundred to one thousand feet in width, and from ten to fifteen feet deep, with an immense volume of water. It is as large as the Ohio between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, but does not rise more than six times the water flow. The Flathead river, one of its main branches, is from five hundred to seven hundred feet wide, with a volume of water at its lowest stage more than three times that of the Ohio at low water, and is navigable for eighty miles in one stretch at a medium stage.

With a finished railroad the Columbia Valley, it is said, will be reached by regular steamers, and way business would follow from the arrangements for feeding and fattening cattle, and for finding a market for the productive interests of the valley. Steamers ply regularly on the Willamette valley is already so well settled as to afford a large local traffic, and the valley of the Willamette Valley is already so well settled as to afford a large local traffic, and the valley of the Willamette is of great fertility and rapidly filling up with settlers. Grain, fruits and vegetables in abundance can be raised at the mouth of the Snake river, the support of railroad hands engaged in constructing the road, and for shipping by water, without much long haul by rail or transportation by land. The Willamette valley is one of the finest agricultural regions of the West.

In a brief letter, dated Deer Lodge City, August 13th, Mr. Roberts says: "The country, as far as we have come, is remarkably favorable for the enterprise."

PACIFIC RAILROAD CHARGES

Who are Responsible for the High Rates —A California View.

It has heretofore been supposed that the Central Pacific Railroad of California was to blame for the high passenger and freight rates to the Pacific, but we notice that the California papers refer to the Union Pacific as to place the responsibility upon the Union Pacific Company, controlling the road from Omaha to Promontory. From the statement, we believe, that the Central Company has much less to do with fixation of the route across the continent, in respect to local business. For hundreds of miles the Union Pacific has absolutely no feeders in its stations, and even the Salt Lake City and Ogden business is not large. This difference, with the varying estimates of its extent, will tend to complicate all questions growing out of the business of the road, and probably prevent, for a while, if not postpone, the consolidation scheme. The Sacramento papers are charging, with what truth we cannot say, that the Union Pacific is responsible for the continued adhesion to high tariffs. The *Bee* says:

"On August 9th the fare between San Francisco and Omaha was reduced from $100 to $90, as proposed by Charles Crocker, president of the Central Pacific. Mr. Crocker often before proposed $60 for one class and $40 for another, but the Union Pacific would do neither the Union Pacific agents say other road toward Promontory can be built cheaper than the Union Pacific, and as to freights, the Central Pacific has a standing proposition to meet Omaha freights at Ogden. Beyond that, to carry freights in large quantities from New York to San Francisco at four cents per pound, for the entire distance but no satisfactory answer could be obtained from the agents.

Indorsing this statement, the San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

"It is well known that the first proposition for low rates was made by Mr. Huntington, and that the roads were actually joined. The President of that company, Mr. Allen, who is now in this city, has emigrant rates as low as $40 in currency, from New York to San Francisco at four cents per pound, for the entire distance but no satisfactory answer could be obtained from his agents."

STATE NEWS.

The Grand Commander of Knights Templars of this State has notified the commanderies of Reading, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Easton and Allentown, to meet in conjoint session in Easton, on the 30th inst., and on Tuesday, September 8th. A large number of members are expected to be present.

The peach crop of Butler county is represented as being immense. The crop of pears is such as has never perhaps been in the county. Both fruit and apples are rapidly becoming down with their fruit. Apples are in the market, but the bulk of the crop consists of what is called "drops," and are only fit for cider. The potato crop, while very plenty, is not quite unsound.

Kinnear Lodge No. 668, I. O. of O. F., of Harmony, Butler county, had a procession, picnic and basket pic-nic at Kinnear's Grove, near Evansburg, Butler county, on the 19th of September. Wm. Campbell, Meigsville, and Lewis Lake near the entrance drew a revolver and shot Lewis in the thigh, both dangerously. During the excitement Killyon escaped. One thousand dollars reward has been offered for his arrest.

The "Red Stocking" base ball club of Cincinnati met their peers in the "Haymakers" of Troy, New York, in the game of Thursday, in the former's grounds, Cincinnati, and after a brilliant innings of a Cincinnati umpire as long as decent respect for human blood would allow, and then left the field amid the hoots and groans of the Cincinnati people. The Haymakers' is pronounced by a majority of those who witnessed the game.

Goldsmith Maid and American Girl will arrive at Lancaster, Pa., next Monday, and go into training for the trot September 1st, for $2,000.

Miss Emma Gardner, daughter of Col. Henry A. Gardner, of Providence, was horribly burned Thursday night at the Bay House, Nahant by her ball dress taking fire from a lamp on the floor of her dressing room. Her recovery is doubtful.

A committee consisting of three revenue marine officers will meet in St. Louis about the 30th of September, to consider the propriety of establishing a United States revenue steamer at that port.

A gentleman of St. Louis recently received a letter from Chief Justice Chase, in which he said: "I am out of all fusties for politics, and no one need be jealous of me hereafter."

Ground has been broken for the erection of two more furnaces at Carondelet, near St. Louis.

Mountain Boy was beaten in the trot at Springfield, Mass., Thursday, by George Palmer. Time 2:28¾, 2:28, 2:29 and 2:29. The Boy took the third heat.

A new Jewish temple was dedicated in Cincinnati yesterday. It is a very splendid piece of architecture.

The Cincinnati base ball club had a meeting last night. The matter of the division of the gate money was referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

While a party of three men were engaged in a quarrel at a pic-nic near St. Joseph's Church, Clark county, Ind., Thursday, one of them named Mike Cuddy stepped up to one John Helbig, a German, and stabbed him in the right side below the ribs, inflicting a wound which may prove fatal. Cuddy made his escape.

A man named Stoute killed one Crowfoot with an ice pick at Bloomington, Ind., on Tuesday last, in a disagreement at card playing brought about the tragedy.

E. T. Martin on last Friday was arrested and thrown in jail at Versailles, Ky., for negotiating the sales of forged drafts to the amount of the Bank of Versailles, drawn for $5,700 on the American Exchange Bank, New York, by the Bank of the Ohio Valley, Cincinnati. He had also other drafts not yet negotiated, some of which he destroyed. They have been genuine drafts for small amounts, and

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1869.

THE Cuban leaders in New York are acting as though they had good news. What it is no one is disposed to tell. The fact that Gen. SICKLES is on intimate terms with some of them gives rise to the impression that it is from him. An early sensation is predicted.

THE New York Free Trade League appears to be quite a lively organization, with a good deal of money to spend. From present appearances it can find work to do in England, in suppressing the growing agitation, among workmen and others, in favor of Protection. Some tens of thousands of Englishmen out of employment, with wits sharpened by observation, seem to need instruction, and we suggest that our free traders take them in hand. In another column will be found something in regard to the proceedings of the deluded Englishmen.

THE Harvards, in the boat race yesterday, although they failed to carry off the prize of victory, acquitted themselves most admirably. In a race of four miles and a quarter they were beaten but three lengths in distance and six seconds in time. Two of the crew worked under the disadvantage of slight illness, and when it is considered they were on strange waters, that the sympathies of the crowd were against them, and that in some of the details of the race they accepted English customs, to which they were strangers, the result is one of which our gallant young Americans have no cause of being ashamed. The race, so far as we have advices at this writing, appears to have been fairly conducted. The excitement in London was intense, and it was duplicated in New York.

"GLORIOUS OLD ROSEY."

General ROSECRANS briefly telegraphed to the Democratic authorities in Ohio that duty to his family and his creditors forbade his acceptance of the nomination for Governor. This dispatch has been supplemented by a letter in due course of mail, in which the General devotes two columns to a discussion of the Democratic situation. It is a trenchant composition, and goes far beyond JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, son, grandson and great-grandson, in the demand for a "new departure." What of old gave the Democratic party its prestige and spirit, General ROSECRANS says

"Was its profound faith in the capacity of man for self-government and progress, under institutions based on the great principles of *liberty, fraternity and equality*, before the law, and its *courage* in carrying the *hope of its faith into action*. Thence arose that discipline, order and progressive originality which have marked its history."

This is one of the most graphic and powerful statements of what the Democratic party of to-day *is not*, that we have come across. The party that ROSECRANS pictures was the party of JEFFERSON, MADISON, and JACKSON. The party of to-day, under the leadership of VALLANDIGHAM, PENDLETON, JERRY BLACK and SEYMOUR, is its opposite in all the essential principles guaranteeing and protecting the rights of man. It has neither "profound faith" in the "great principles of liberty, fraternity and equality," or "courage in carrying the logic of its faith into actions." This is a great truth, and is demonstrated almost every day by the movements of Democratic politicians. Liberty and equality instead of being articles of faith are mere shuttle-cocks driven by the varying necessities of political expediency. In Virginia and Tennessee the words mean something, for under the powerful pressure of office-seeking, the party in those States has recognized the equality of all men, while in Ohio, where General ROSECRANS was asked to be a candidate, and in Pennsylvania, the principle is absolutely rejected, and in New York it is coupled with a two hundred and fifty dollar qualification. It is in this way that the Democratic party "carries the *logic* of its faith into action." Now you see it and now you don't, as the case may be, in Virginia or Pennsylvania.

Then listen to this. Fancy its being addressed to a Democratic Convention in Pennsylvania, or such audiences as PENDLETON talks to in Ohio. Says the General:

"The country requires, and the Democratic party ought to be *the party of life, of action and of progress*. Fossils and fault-finders do not properly belong to the party, and if found in it ought to *go on the retired list*, leaving to the opposition all of shades and grades, all narrow and sectional grounds, all monopolies and favoritisms, *based on class, creed, color or accidental origin*. The Democratic party of the United States ought to hold high the banner of *universal freedom, impartial justice and equality before the law*, of all who live beneath the flag of our country."

Universal freedom, impartial justice and equality before the law, as Democratic symbols, would be the most stupendous joke of the day. Yet this is the Democracy General ROSECRANS says he believes in and to which he is proud to belong. Who are his associates, we would like to know. Certainly not the men who make platforms at Albany, Harrisburg, Indianapolis, Trenton, Ills or Springfield. The General will have to go to Richmond, Nashville, Montgomery or Jackson and seek political companionship with the live men who gave up their "fossil ideas" on the field of battle. They are better company for the Union General to-day than the remnant of the Peace Democracy of the North.

Nor is General ROSECRANS less orthodox when he passes from the discussion of the rights of man to consider the financial situation. It would almost seem, in this respect, that his letter was addressed to a Republican instead of a Democratic Committee, and that it was intended as an indorsement of the financial policy of General GRANT's administration. The first thing to be done to relieve the labor and business of the country, he insists, is to diminish our expenses at home, increase our credit abroad, and advance our bonds in foreign markets, until they can be redeemed by a new issue at a lower rate of interest. Precisely what General GRANT is now doing. It is evident the gospel, according to PENDLETON, has no favor with General ROSECRANS. What could be more scathing than this denunciation of the quibbling greenback doctrine, remembering that it is addressed to Democrats:

"No local declarations inviting a *popular repudiament of any legal quotations* about the terms of payment of the national bonds *should impair the price, less value of the public credit*, at a time when it is all important to create the speediest means of ridding the country of these enormous oppressions, but every Democratic platform should *tend to raise higher and higher the public credit*, and *to satisfy the people of Europe* that the Democratic party is the last party in the United States that proposes to *whine or act reluctantly about the payment* of the public debt, even though its *present holders should have bought it below its fair value*."

What cutting sarcasm is here. "Democratic platforms should tend to raise higher and higher the public credit," says General ROSECRANS to the Ohio Democracy, whose constant labor it has been and is now to depreciate the public credit by sacrificing the national honor. Alas for "Young Greenbacks" when ROSECRANS Democracy is set side by side with PENDLETONIAN repudiation. He will hardly bless the day his Ohio convention captured this Union General, and so commended his utterances and political soundness to the people of the State.

But the most unkindest cut of all is the curt way ROSECRANS dismisses the eleven stubborn jurors who may decline to acquiesce in his new departure. "Should there be Democrats," he says, "whose mental organization or temper does not permit them to recognize existing facts or conform their action to great popular changes, let them, for the public good, *abdicate the leadership*, and leave the energies of the people free to act in the line of life and progress." This is sending the party to tophet with a vengeance.

—General ROSECRANS's letter is the choicest contribution to the political literature of the country vouchsafed to us by the year of our Lord 1869. It goes as far ahead of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as the speeches of that gentleman exceed the Rip Van Winkle-ism of Berks county. If these new departures hereafter progress in a corresponding ratio, WENDELL PHILLIPS may yet find himself at the tail end of the Democratic kite, and JOHN MORRISSEY will be hooting at FRED DOUGLASS as a Conservative. The General may have had Presidential aspirations in view in composing his letter, and by a close calculation have arrived at the conclusion that by the time 1872 comes around, the Democracy will see things from his stand-point. If our publication of the letter assists the scheme we cheerfully donate that much to the cause. At any rate it is not likely the Democrats will catch sight of the letter in their own journals, and partly for this cause we give it place. We trust it will prove bread and meat and bitters to the faithful; that they will ponder upon its arguments, accept the conclusions, and pack their carpet bags for a trip with the man the Ohio Democrats have got in the way of calling "glorious old ROSEY."

A QUESTION OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE.

One of the most important questions to be determined by our citizens at an early day, may be briefly stated thus: Where and how shall we obtain an abundant supply of wholesome water? Ordinary prudence warns us to devise some general system for supplying not only the present population with pure water, but to anticipate the demands we foresee in the future. Experience teaches us that an abundant supply of wholesome water is absolutely indispensable to a dense population. The value of a plentiful supply of water to a great and growing community can scarcely be estimated. The magnitude of the question at stake therefore assumes dimensions that can only be appreciated by those who approach it divested of all local prejudices or preconceived views based upon private interest.

We presume there is not a man or woman in Pittsburgh who has not had abundant evidence of the fact that while the quantity is totally inadequate to our demands, the quality is not good. This condition of affairs has long been foreseen by those whose daily pursuits have not absorbed their attention utterly to the exclusion of the coming needs of the community. Now, however, that the truth is apparent, the subject naturally excites unusual solicitude. The feeling of general uneasiness is heightened, perhaps, by similar complaints in other quarters. The Fairmount Water Works, once the pride of Philadelphia, have suddenly failed her in the hour of greatest need, and instead of boasts we now hear nothing but murmurs. But in Philadelphia, as in our own city, the truth was apparent to many years before the complaints found utterance. Unfortunately for us, however, we are not in a situation which warrants us in commenting on the shortsightedness of our neighbors. If we are wise we will be guided by their experience, and immediately set about devising means to avoid a similar strait. Our efforts at present should be devoted to the task of supplying our own deficiencies. To do this advantageously and economically, it is clear to us that nothing can be gained by pitiful haste. This is a matter in which it would be well for us to "make haste slowly," in order to avoid vexatious and irreparable blunders growing out of misconceptions, ignorance of our real needs, sordid or contracted views, and the clashing of interests.

Were we animated by the spirit which possessed the Romans, the solution of the problem which occupies public attention would be a comparatively easy matter, since the question would be confined simply to a choice between the two never-failing sources whose waters flow on either side of the city; in other words, an abundant supply of pure water could be secured by natural flow from the Allegheny or Monongahela. Various considerations, not necessary to mention, preclude the possibility of our people entertaining projects of such magnitude. And yet at the same time we cannot close our eyes to the extraordinary increase in our population, threatening to number upwards of half a million ere twenty-five years roll around. The rate at which we have been progressing is a matter that deserves some consideration in this connection. In 1830 the population of Pittsburgh was 16,988. In 1840 the population was 28,931, showing an increase of 21,943. In 1850 the population was 92,712, an increase of 53,783. In 1860 the population was 123,322. Here we see that the increase from 1850 to 1860 was nearly 38 per cent. During the last nine years the population has increased at least 80,000, the result of the momentum given to our vast manufacturing interests during the war. This momentum we may add has suffered no diminution. From data within our reach, we believe that the following figures given are under rather than over the mark. The lowest estimate we have seen of the increase from 1860 to 1869, places it at 36 per cent. The estimate made from taxables in 1866, showed an increase of 45,898 in six years. It is scarcely necessary to add that these figures fall short of conveying a proper idea of the truth.

The question naturally occurs to us, if New York, with a population of less than half a million, thought proper to provide a supply of water for more than three times that number, traveling a distance of forty miles to secure a natural flow, at a cost of upwards of $8,000,000, is there anything unreasonable in a scheme which will secure us an abundance of pure water for half a million of people at half the above cost, by constructing a conduit from the nearest point of the Youghiogheny, sixteen miles distant? In alluding to the magnificent scheme which supplies New York with more than a sufficiency of water, we do not desire to be understood as being anxious to emulate the spirit which animates her people, simply employing the fact as an illustration. We are wedded to no plan, but simply desire to point out the importance of investigating the subject thoroughly before any steps are taken in the matter of the extension of our water facilities. This, it seems, cannot be had so long as certain views obtain. For a long period we have been supplied with water from the Allegheny river. The preference is decidedly in favor of the Allegheny to-day, notwithstanding the well known fact that its waters are contaminated with petroleum and the drainage of a large portion of the city. The injurious effects produced by these evils are the subject of daily comment.

In this connection we cannot resist the temptation to advert to the humiliating fact that the character of our water is even worse than that of our atmosphere. Already we are beginning to experience the effects which not unnaturally result from a condition of affairs that deprives a traveler of a draught of pure water. We need not attempt to disguise the fact that the majority of those whom business or chance bring to our doors exhibit disgust at the quality of the water tendered them, and are sometimes tempted to shorten the period of their stay. Those who remain days are of the fewest number. Unfortunately, we are not in a position to relax our efforts for the comfort of the traveling public on the score of compensation. We have precious few inducements to tempt strangers to swallow our atmosphere and our water at the same time. Whatever merits we claim for our smoke, in the way of a disinfectant, is more than counterbalanced by the disagreeable fluid with which it is washed off and washed down. In a word, either of the evils is bad enough—together they are more than the hardiest tourist or business man can contemplate without a secret dread. We know instances where whole families have abstained from drinking hydrant water for a number of months, solely owing to its impurity. At almost any time, the oil with which the water is impregnated can be seen floating on its surface in a fresh drawn goblet. Clearly, then, whatever grounds may have existed for the preference given to the Allegheny in former years, it is difficult to discover them to-day. It seems, however, that the impression prevails that to the Allegheny alone we must look for a never failing supply of water. The Monongahela, it is urged, would not furnish us the amount required. If this were the case, it would be useless to discuss the merits of its water. Let us see what grounds support this assertion.

The committee charged with the business of locating the site for the new water works appear to be influenced mainly by the report of W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Esq., an able engineer, to whom was entrusted the task of conducting a preliminary survey of the proposed site. On page 16 of his report, Mr. ROBERTS, discussing the drainage of Monongahela and its tributaries, says: "In its very lowest stages the natural flow in the Monongahela has been known to be less than two thousand feet per minute, which would furnish only about twenty-one and a half millions of gallons per day, or eight and a half million gallons per day less than the quantity assumed as necessary for the wants of a population of five hundred thousand people."

It is but fair to presume that the figures given above (although the amount is expressed in words), should be viewed as a typographical error. It cannot be supposed that Mr. ROBERTS designed to mislead the public in this matter. This presumption is based upon the fact that the report abounds in such errors. Concerning the incorrectness of the estimate, there can be no doubt in the mind of any one familiar with the stream. The ablest engineers who have given their opinion upon the subject, have expressed the belief that the Monongahela at its lowest stage would furnish water sufficient to supply the city of London. But to dismiss the skeptical of all doubts in the premises, it is only necessary to refer to Mr. ROBERTS's review of Mr. CHARLES ELLET's project for improving the navigation of the Ohio. On the eighth page of Mr. ROBERTS's pamphlet, we find the following:

"Another objection raised by Mr. Ellet to dams in the Ohio is an apprehended scarcity of water, owing to the leakage of the dams. He instances the Monongahela navigation as being sometimes scarce of water, and that *therefore* there will not be water enough in the Ohio. Now, this is something more than stating an isolated fact, and founding thereon a general theory. * * * In 1838, at the period of the lowest water known in the Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio rivers, for a great many years, *the flow of water in the Monongahela, above Pittsburgh, was found to be in round numbers only* 12,000 *cubic feet per minute*."

Twelve thousand cubic feet per minute would give one hundred and twenty-nine million two hundred and ninety-seven thousand and six hundred gallons of water per day, a quantity sufficient to supply a population of 2,154,960, allowing each inhabitant to consume sixty gallons per day, twelve gallons more than was consumed per capita in New York in 1864, and *six* times more than Mr. ROBERTS's *last* estimate. In 1860, according to the report of Mr. CRAVEN, the quantity of water consumed in New York amounted to 36,021,674 gallons per day. The population was estimated at 750,000, showing an average consumption of forty-eight gallons per each inhabitant.

It is obvious to every intelligent citizen that we require more water, and that of a better quality than we are now consuming. The efforts of the Committee to secure this desirable end are appreciated by the public. But has it never occurred to the public, who are interested in this matter, that in selecting a site for the new water works and reservoirs, the services of a hydraulic engineer competent to assume the entire control of the work should first be secured? In this, the most difficult and least understood branch of engineering, would it not be well for us to inaugurate the subject *thoroughly* at the beginning, in order to arrive at a correct understanding of the matter? Is it at all probable that the people of Pittsburgh, in deciding to build a Railroad, would permit a committee of merchants, professional men or mechanics to do the engineering? And yet in a matter of infinitely more importance, and even less understood, the business that properly belongs to an engineer of great and varied experience, we perceive a disposition to abide by the decision of a committee, who, however laudable their intentions may be, cannot be expected to serve the public in such a manner as the public good requires, else all schooling, and training and experience go for naught.

We have no decided preference for any location or river. But the reasons assigned for selecting the Allegheny as the only source, are in our opinion not entitled to the consideration hitherto bestowed upon them. It has been suggested that we filter the water. If that is done, we incline to the Monongahela. We have shown the absurdity of the theory that it does not contain sufficient water for our needs. We think it would not be difficult to prove that the oil with which the water of the Allegheny is impregnated cannot be separated from it by any practicable process. Indeed, from facts within our reach, we are decidedly of the opinion that the Monongahela will afford us water purer, and more wholesome than that of the Allegheny, and at points nearer to the city than yet suggested on the latter.

In view of the fact that the Water Committee have not had accurate data to go by, we are tempted to suggest that in future we should pursue the same system adopted in Boston, Cincinnati, New York, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Louisville and many other cities, where three or more Commissioners were appointed, made responsible, and the co-operation of separate corps of engineers procured. The question is one that should be determined without delay, but as we have already intimated, nothing is to be gained by injudicious haste.

Since it appears from the movements of the Water Committee that no consideration has been given to the Monongahela as a source of supply, it is but natural to attribute their action to erroneous information. We submit the propriety of procuring the aid of one or more experienced hydraulic engineers to make a thorough examination to decide the character of the water as well as the natural flow of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers before any steps are taken in the matter.

THE MISSION TO CHINA.

In yesterday's issue, speaking of the rejection of the BURLINGAME treaty, we intimated that Mr. JAMES ROSS BROWNE probably had something to do in the business, and in this view we were not mistaken. There has been a degree of mystery connected with the United States mission to China, which is at length explained by a special Washington correspondent of the New York *Mail*, who exposes the inner history of the appointment of Mr. BROWNE, explaining why he was recalled and why HOWARD resigned, and Mr. BROWNE retained. The correspondent states that California, being naturally much interested in everything pertaining to China, applied for the successorship to Mr. BURLINGAME, and asked that Mr. BROWNE, of that State, be appointed Minister to China. This was done almost as soon as it was announced that Mr. BURLINGAME had been clothed, by the Emperor of China, with extraordinary ministerial powers, which he felt called upon to exercise. President JOHNSON viewed the request favorably, and intimated that he would make the appointment if the radical Senate could be induced to confirm it. Mr. SUMNER, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, was omnipotent here, and without his sanction Mr. BROWNE had no chance. He went to work upon SUMNER, who, notwithstanding his bitter hostility towards the President, was easily won. And in this fact lies another mystery. Soon after Mr. BURLINGAME's appointment by the Emperor of China, he communicated with Secretary SEWARD, telling him that he would hasten at once to Washington, and in person receive the acceptance of his resignation thereof, and explain the business of his new mission, and the importance of our government sustaining the most friendly relations with China. To that end, he respectfully requested that the appointment of his successor be delayed until he could confer with the Secretary of State and President. This reasonable request, however, was entirely disregarded by both SEWARD and JOHNSON—and not only by them but by SUMNER also, who seemed to hasten Mr. BROWNE's appointment. And why did CHARLES SUMNER, in vindication of whose honor BURLINGAME once offered his life, disregard the request of his old friend? Simply, we are assured, because the communication was addressed, as it should have been, to the Secretary of State, and not to CHARLES SUMNER, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. His pride was wounded, and he went back on his friend and defender. BROWNE was appointed and confirmed, but while BURLINGAME was not displeased with the result, yet he feared that the California prejudice against Chinamen might influence the new Minister's action. Upon reaching New York the two gentlemen met, had a very pleasant interview, and were much together afterwards in Washington.

Here we quote from the correspondent referred to:

"Mr. Burlingame furnished Mr. Browne with all the information he desired in framing his movements and duties in China. Mr. Browne's instructions were to cultivate the most friendly relations with the Emperor's government that Mr. Burlingame had done, and to energetically aid Mr. Burlingame in his efforts to understand how full the treaty stipulations and government of the United States appreciated the high compliment he had received in receiving such a selected Mr. Burlingame as chief ambassador from China to the great power. Mr. Burlingame then left for China.

"During Mr. Bulingame's stay in Washington, waiting the ratification of his Chinese treaty with the States, he was on the arrival of General Grant daily had many long interviews. The latter took a deep interest in China, and especially did he desire that Mr. Burlingame's mission should be a success. The latter, recognizing the fact that General Grant was soon to assume the important duties of President, took special pains to enlighten him upon the whole subject of China, detailing the history of the past and present of that country, and therefore exclusive but exceedingly enlightened country. Especially did Mr. Burlingame illuminate to the General the dangers then surrounding the Empire of China, which, with the authority of the Emperor, was the mission to avert. General Grant assured Mr. Burlingame that he could rely upon his hearty and active co-operation should he become President. Next to Mr. Seward in consequence of the mission of China was the greatest importance to the United States, and has often expressed the opinion that too much care could not be exercised in selecting the gentlemen who should represent our Government in foreign lands. Especially did Mr. Burlingame illustr

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 27, 1869.

The demand for loans to-day is reported somewhat brisker, although the discount business on the general average has been quite light throughout the week. No difficulty is experienced in placing good paper now-a-days at moderate rates.

In local stocks transactions are light, but prices are unusually high. Columbia oil stock is still in demand at about 20 but little offering below 21.

—In New York it is remarked by the *Sun* that the movement of currency to the Southwest continues, although on a much smaller scale than last week. As the future of the money market during the fall months depends upon the action of Secretary Boutwell in reference to his bond purchases during September, there is much anxiety and discussion as to what his policy will be. In view of the large amount of internal revenue receipts, it is the accepted belief in well-informed circles that his purchases during next month will be at least on a scale equal to the present month. There is in consequence a more cheerful feeling existing in regard to the future of money.

The bond and gold market are both higher and more active to-day.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	123	123⅛	123¼
1862 5-20's	122	122⅝	122¾
1864 5-20's	122	122⅝	122¾
1865 5-20's, old	122	122⅞	122⅞
1865 5-20's, new	120½	120⅝	120¾
1867 5-20's	120½	120⅝	121
1868	120½	120⅝	120⅞
10-40's	119	119⅛	119⅜
Gold	132½	133¼	133¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Aug. 26.	Aug. 27.	Adv. Dec.
Gold	133¼	133¾	⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881	123½	123¾	¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	122½	122¾	¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	122½	122¾	¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	122¼	122¾	½
U. S. 10-40s	119	119⅜	⅜
5-20's, Jan. and July, 1865	120¾	120¾	...
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1867	120¾	121	¼
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1868	120⅝	120⅝	...

—Advices from Paris state that the opening of the French cable to the business community is stimulating increased dealings in our Government bonds in France. The French have heretofore been somewhat indifferent about dealing in our bonds, as an ocean telegraphic communication between France and America had to be made through the Atlantic cable and pass under the surveillance of the English. The French cable does away with this and opens up a direct communication, which will eventually make Paris an important market for Government bonds. It is reported that a portion of the recent heavy purchases in London were for French account, and as the supply of bonds on the Paris market increases the operations in them there will assume an importance second only to Frankfort and London. The opening up of this market for our bonds is the event in the history of which can hardly be estimated. It shows that capitalists in the leading money centers of Europe are at length dropping the scruples of rotten dynasties and dealing in the bonds of our Government, which offer greater security and pay a higher rate of interest.

—Those parties who avow themselves "in favor of paying their national debt in greenbacks," are well answered by the *Journal of Commerce*, who declines a communication of that purport, for the very practical reason that "giving a promise on demand for a promise on time is not paying the debt at all." It would seem that the stupidest head that ever tried to muddle the financial system of a nation might understand this and not call the giving of greenbacks for a bond "paying the debt." The legal tenders, like all bonds, are only a government promise made current for a debt by an arbitrary act of Congress. To offer them at par for a bond bearing interest and compel the exchange would be the same thing as to stop the interest on the bonds and allow the holders to pass them as currency. If this is precisely the debt it can be fully cancelled without the disbursement of one dollar, by a simple act of Congress. A plan to pay the debt may be worth proposing, but opposition to stop the int: est, and let the creditors whistle for their pay, is not worthy of our consideration.

—The New York stock market opened weak and irregular this forenoon but rallied materially in the afternoon and closed several points higher, Cleveland and Pittsburgh making a very material advance. The *Sun* says: The bear movement in Pacific Mail during the past month, carrying the stock below the eighties, is attributable to the desire of one of our leading Commodores to purchase a majority of the stock to be used in the October election, and change the dynasty which has controlled the stock for so long a period. He believes with the economical management which prevails with private steamships that the old 6 per cent. quarterly dividends can be resumed. The China ships, we understand, have opened a large and profitable trade, which will increase with the opening of the Pacific roads, and if the profits from that source continue in the ratio of the past season, dividends would be assured from that investment now. The stock today has been firmer, and rose to 81 on active purchases.

—The new guaranteed 7 per cent. stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad was called at the board for the first time on the 25th inst.; and sold at 89½@90, which is equivalent to 155@155.50 for the old stock. The first quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent., free of Government tax, is due early in October, and in addition to this, the cash assets of the company, amounting from 5@7½ per cent., yet remain to be divided to the stockholders as soon as the business of the road is settled up. The stock has now ceased to have any speculative value, but as an investment is equal to a 7 per cent. railway mortgage bond, and will become a favorite with investors who desire an assured income on undoubted security. By the operations of the sinking fund, the entire debt of the company will be cancelled in twenty-five years, and for permanent holders, the stock is now preferable to the bonds, as it produces more income, and is equally well secured.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

August 27, 1869.	10 00 A M	11 15 A M	12 10 M	1 25 P M	4 P M
New York Central	207½	207¾	207¾	207¾	207¾
Hudson River	183½	183¾	183¾	183¾	183¾
Harlem	130	130	130	130	130
Reading	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Michigan Central	106	106¾	106¾	106	106¼
Michigan Southern		106¾	106¾	106	106¼
Illinois Central	138	138			137
Cleveland and Pittsburg	104¾	105¼	105¼	105¼	107¾
Fort Wayne	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Chicago and Northwestern	89	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
Do preferred	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Rock Island	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Toledo and Wabash		83		82¾	
Toledo and Wabash, pref		88	88	88	
Chicago and Alton		154	154½		
St. Paul		79	80¼		
St. Paul, preferred		87¾	87¾	88¼	
Ohio and Mississippi		27¾	27¾		
Pacific Mail		79¾	80¼		
Western Union Telegraph		36¾	37		
Adams Express		56¼	56	56	
Merchants Union Express		24			
American M. U. Express		37		36	36
Wells, Fargo & Co.		19		19	19
United States Express		63¼		63¾	63
Gold	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	207¾	207¾		...
Hudson River	183¾	183¾		...
Harlem	130	130		...
Reading	90¾	90		¾
Mich. Central	106¾	106		¾
Mich. Southern	106¾	106¾	¼	...
Illinois Central	138	137		¾
Cleve. and Pitts	105¾	107¾	2¾	...
Fort Wayne	88¾	88¾		...
Chicago and N'west'n	89¼	89¼		...
do preferred	95¾	95¾		...
Rock Island	111¾	111¾	¼	...
Tol. and Wabash	82	83	1	...
do. preferred	87	88	1	...
Chicago and Alton	154	154	¼	...
St. Paul	78¾	79	¼	...
do preferred	86¾	87¾	1	...
Ohio and Miss	27¾	27¾	¼	...
Pacific Mail	80¼	80¾	¼	...
Western U. Tel	37	37		...
Adams Express	56	56		...
Merch U. Ex		24		...
American M. U. Ex	37	36		1
Wells, Fargo & Co.	18¾	19	¼	...
United States Ex	59	63	3	...

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, August 27, 1869. }

The week is closing without much change to note in trade from the reports made one week ago. There is however a declining tendency in nearly all articles of produce. Flour and Grains are weak. The few changes to be noted since our last will be found below. We quote as follows which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwised noted:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, heavy.....33a40c
Oak sole, middle and light.....34a40c
Rough oak.....33a40c
Finished calf.....$1 20a1 80
Waxed upper ✤ ft.....70a85c
Wax kip.....70a75c
Rough leather.....32a35c
No. 1 oak harness.....45a50c
County harness.....40a45c
Black bridle ✤ doz.....$55a80
Fair bridle ✤ doz.....$30a70
Saddler's skirting.....47a55c
Shoe skirting.....34a40c
Red sole B. Ahearty.....32a35c
Red sole B A half.....31a34c
Red sole Ormsco.....34a40c
No. 1 pad skins ✤ doz.....$6 50a7 00
Calf skins ✤ doz.....$9a16

HIDES.

Green salted 40 to 45 average.....13½c
Green salted 50 to 60 average.....12½a13c
Green salted 65 to 75 average.....12 a12½c
Green salted 80 and upward.....11¼a12 c
Green Butchers.....9a10 c
Dry Flint selected.....24a26 c
Green salt kip.....10a11 c
Green salt calf.....20a22 c
Green butchers' do.....15a17 c
Bull.....11 c
Bank Oil.....$1 00
Tallow.....10¼@11¼c

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 133⅛@133¾.

NEW YORK, August 27—P. M.

MONEY:

Money more active at 6@7 ✤ cent. on call loans.

STERLING

Dull at 109¼@109⅝.

GOLD

Excited; opened at 132⅞, advanced to 134⅛, on reports of the wrath of Napoleon, &c., fell to 133⅛, advanced to 134¾, and closed at 133¾@133⅞. Loans were made at 6 ✤ cent. to flat. Clearances $91,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Very dull but firm. Coupons '81, 123¼@123½; do '62, 122¾@123; do '64, 122¾@122⅞; do '65, 122¾@123; do new, 120⅜@120⅝; do '67, 120⅝@120¾; do '68, 120⅜@120⅝; 10-40's, 119@119⅛. Five-20's 110¾@110¾.

STATE BONDS

Dull; Missouris 87; old Tennessees 61½; new 53¾.

STOCKS

Declined in the forenoon, but were strong and higher in the afternoon, under the belief that the bank statement to-morrow would be favorable, closing steady. The market, however, was quiet all day, the international boat race attracting most of the attention of brokers.

5-20 PRICES.

Canton 38; Cumberland 34½; Western Union 87; Quicksilver 14½; Mariposa 7; do pre-ferred 12; Pacific Mail 80¾; Adams Express 56¾; Wells, Fargo 18¾; American 36; United States 63; New York Central 207¾; Harlem 130½; preferred 106; Hudson 183¾; Reading 90¾; Erie 36; preferred 54½; Michigan Central 122; Michigan Southern 106¾; Illinois Central 137¾; Pittsburgh 107¾; Northwestern 89¼; do preferred 95¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 76; Rock Island 114¾; St. Paul 78¾; do preferred 87¾; Wabash 82¾; do preferred 88; Fort Wayne 88¾; Terre Haute 36½; preferred 57¾; Chicago and Alton 154½; do preferred 154; Ohio and Mississippi 27¾.

MINING SHARES.

Dull. Boston prices—Copper Falls 8¾; Franklin 13; Quincy 75.

Sub-Treasury balance $91,990,010.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, August 27, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Firm at ¼ ✤ off buying and par selling.

FLOUR—Very dull at $5 25@7 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Quiet; No 2 dull and 3@4c lower, closing nominal at $1 31, declining to $1 30, and closing at $1 28. No 1 dull at $1 39@1 41; No 2 sold at $1 29@1 30 seller the month, and $1 22½@1 23½ seller September, this afternoon market quiet at $1 29 for No 2 seller August.

CORN—Quiet, irregular and 2c lower; No. 2 opened at 86c, declined more and advanced to 83½c, and closed this afternoon market quiet at 83¼@83c seller September. No 2 offered at 84c.

OATS—Dull and 1c lower, opening at 49c, declining to 48½c, and closing firm at 48c; seller this month at 48¾@49c, closing at 48¾c; seller September sold at 41¾@42c.

RYE—Steady but less active; sales of No. 2 at 94@95c; rejected 81@87c, closing at 94c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Opened excited, holders asking $1 30@1 31 seller September, but closed easier with buyers at $1 22 seller September, and $1 25 cash.

HIGHWINES—More active at $1 15 for new and $1 18 for old.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firmer. Mess pork $32 75, Lard 18½c. Dry salted shoulders 15½c; rough sides 16½c; short ribs 16½@16¾c.

CATTLE—Firm and a shade higher; sales at $3 25@4 87½ for Texas; $4 25@5 75 for common to extra cows; $6 75@7 60 for good to shipping steers.

HOGS—More active and firmer at $6 90@8 05 for common; $7 10@8 40 for fair to medium; $8 50@8 85 for good to extra choice.

LEATHER.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Cotton steady; sales 850 bales at 34½c for middling uplands. Flour opened 10,000 bbls flour; fairly steady and 10c lower; sales 6,400 bbls at $5 90@7 10 for superfine State and western; $6 30@8 00 for extra State; $6 15@7 10 for extra western; $7 40@8 40 for choice do; $8 50@9 50 for fancy do; $9 60@10 50 for extra Ohio; $6 75@7 00 for extra St. Louis; $7 90@9 50 for good to choice do, closing dull. Rye flour quiet; sales 100 bbls at $4 50@6 00. Corn meal scarce and quiet; sales 150 bbls Brandywine at $5 50. Wheat lower; sales 158 bbls western at $1 22 free. Receipts of wheat 144,13 bush; wheat, Buffalo Canal and Erie, 123,000 bush at $1 36@1 45 for No. 2 spring; $1 50 @1 60 for winter red; $1 60@1 70 for amber do; $1 52 for Southern Illinois red; $1 90@2 00 for new amber Tennessee, the latter price an extraordinary $1 68 for white Southern. Rye quiet. Barley nominal. Receipts of corn 49,228 bush; corn lower; 1c for sales 48,000 bush at 86@87c for unsound new mixed western; $1 19@1 16 for sound do. Receipts of oats 48,500 bush; oats 1@2c better; sales 50,000 bush at 60@62c for old western; 54@55c for new do; 52@53c for western; 12,000 bush State, seller's option August, at 54c. Rice quiet; sales 50 tierces, 200 bags, 100 casks. Coffee steady; sales 200 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar quiet; sales 425 hhds Muscovado at 9¼@9¾c; 62½c for Porto Rico; 150 boxes Havana 10¼@10½c. Molasses quiet; sales 30 hhds Cuba muscavado at 46c. Hops nominal. Petroleum quiet at 30½@31c for crude and 31¾ @32c for refined. Linseed oil quiet at 90@91. Spirits turpentine quiet. Pork irregular and lower; sales 100 bbls at $32 25@32 50 for prime and $33 for old mess, 100 do do, $32 for prime, and $33@33 50 for prime mess. Beef quiet; sales 125 bbls at $ ——@—— for plain mess, and $12 00@17 00 for new extra mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 100 bbls at $30 50@31 00. Cut meats steady; sales 102 pkgs at 14¾@15c for shoulders, and 17½@18c for hams. Middles firm; sales 100 boxes cured at 17½@18c. Lard a shade firmer; sales 400 tierces at 17¾@17¾c for steam, and 18@18¼c for kettle rendered. Butter quiet at 17@28c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 13@14c. Freights dull and unchanged. Flour steady; sales 5,000 bush wheat at 80 per rail to Buffalo; 10c per steam, and 2,000 bbls flour at 25c per bbl to Boston.

LATEST—Flour closed very dull and 5@10c lower. Wheat rather more steady, with a fair export demand. Rye nominal at $1 20 for western. Corn quiet at 85c for new and old western. Corn quieter and firm at 86@87 1-2 for unsound, and 87½@88c for sound mixed western. Pork nominal at $32@32 12. Beef steady. Cut meats nominal. Lard quiet at 18@18¼c for prime steam. Lard quiet at 19@19¼c for kettle rendered. Whisky firm at 90c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Arrivals of 1,330 bullocks to-day complete the week's supply of 7,700. This is a better feeling for dressed meats and fine weather causes a firm tone at the full prices of Wednesday, and everything was sold at 15@16c. Market closed a few fat Illinois cattle sold at 15@16c.

Sheep unchanged. Lambs declined 25c. Thin and stale sheep of 80 lbs, coarse, were sold at 4c; fair lot of 92 lbs at 5c, and 98 lbs fat Michigan sheep at 6c. Fair to fine Kentucky lambs, poor, 6@8c, brought 7c, with fat, 58 lbs to the State at 8c.

Hogs are unchanged; 20 cars arrived this morning; 3 cars rough Ohio, 172 lbs, sold for 9½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 27.—Flour dull and drooping; extra offered at $5 30@5 80, and family $5 75@6 50; retail dull and 25c lower; No. 3 red at $1 20@1 22. Corn higher and firm at $1 04@1 05 for No. 1. Oats stronger; No. 1 mixed at 56@57c; shelled, 58@59c; No. 2 mixed, $1. Barley in demand at $1 80 for No. 1 tall. Whisky dull at $1 26. Cotton nominal. Provisions quiet and steady. Bulk shoulders held at 14c; rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17½c. Bacon quiet and firm at 14c for shoulders; 19c for clear rib, and 18½@19c for clear sides. Lard dull at 17½@17¾c for prime steam. Hogs dull and lower; close at 10@12 ✤ cent. Exchange firm at ¼ discount buying and par selling. Gold (Bay) 133½.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.—Flour extremely dull and drooping; super $5 25@6 25; extra $6 50@7 50; Northwestern extra family $7 25@8 50. Wheat in very light demand, favors buyers; red held at $1 30@1 32; Rye declined; 90c western; 91@92c Penn'a. Corn dull; mixed western $1 12@1 15. Oats—$@50c for new; 60@61c for old western. Provisions unchanged. Petro eum less active; crude 22½@23½c; refined 31½c. Whisky nominally $1 25@1 27.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat fair demand and 2c higher; sales at $1 30@1 31 for No. 1 red winter on spot; $1 30@1 31 for No. 2 red. Corn dull and nominally held at 90c for No. 1 mixed; 86c for No. 2 do. Oats steady and in fair demand; new held at 46c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged; mess pork held at $32 50 for September and October; crude dull at $6 40.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 27.—Bagging active; 2-pound hemp 23@24c. Flour—superfine $5. Grain steady and unchanged. Corn—new 75c, sales small. Bacon—shoulders 14½c; clear rib sides 19½c; clear sides 20c. Provisions—mess pork $32 50@33. Lard 20@20½. Highwines $1 26.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, August 27.—Flour inactive and unchanged. Wheat—Buyers and sellers are wide apart; no purchases and impossible to give quotations. Corn dull; new held at 80c. Oats dull and nominally heavy; sales 8,000 Ohio new at 50c. Rye unchanged. Barley very dull. Pork steady at $32 50 for heavy mess. Lard steady at 18½c. Highwines easier but scarce; 100 bbl lots offered at $1 21.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Dry goods market fairly active and prices for the most part quiet and steady, the only change of moment being a reduction of ¼c in Clark's heavy brown sheetings, which now sell at 16½c. Garner & Co. propose raising the prices 1½c per yard, as does Orchard and Grioucester, but jobbers will oppose it.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 27.—Wheat steady; red $1 45@1 50. Corn steady; white and yellow, $1 45. Oats firm and higher at 80c. Rye dull at $1 10@1 15. Mess pork quiet at $34 50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 19½c, clear rib, 19½c; shoulders, 15½c; hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 20@20½c. Whisky unchanged at $1 25.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, August 27.—Cotton—Middling, 32c receipts, 29 bales; exports, 22 bales. Corn, 85@90c. Oats, 60a65c. Rye, $1@1 10. Bran, $20@22. Whisky unchanged. Flour steady; superf, $8@8. Meal, kiln dried, $4 75. Bacon firm; sides, 19c; shoulders, 16½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 27.—Flour dull. Wheat 3@4c lower; No 1 white Michigan $1 42; regular $1 38; No 2 white Wabash $1 36; amber Michigan $1 35; No 2 red $1 31; No 2 do $1 26; No 3 do $1 24. Corn firm; No 1 94c; No 2 91c. Oats 3c better; No 2 at 60c. Rye dull at 96c asked.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 27.—Flour dull with no change in price. Wheat dull at $1 31 for No. 1, and $1 22@1 23½ for No. 2. Oats dull and lower at 56c for No. 2. Corn quiet and steady at 86c. Rye dull at 98c for No. 1. Barley nominal.

For Additional Telegraph Markets See First Page.

FLOUR DEALERS.

Pearl Mill Superior Flour.

We are now receiving very choice SOUTHERN WHEAT; and making our Flour entirely from it.

Pearl Three star Green Brand—choice pastry and family.

Pearl Two star Extra Brand—selected White Winter Wheat.

Pearl Two Star Blue Brand—the best Family Flour in the market, made from choice White and Amber Wheat.

Pearl One Star Red Brand—made from choice Red Wheat, high grade and very good satisfaction.

As a cheap Flour it takes the lead of any in the market. Our Cleaning Machinery is unsurpassed by any in the country.

See that all Sacks of it sealed and labeled with date of manufacture.

R. T. KENNEDY & BRO., Pearl Mills, Allegheny.

Pittsburgh City Mills Flours.

Our NEW PATENT CLEANING MACHINERY just put in, is the latest and best in the country, and we clean everything foreign from the Wheat, and so completely scours it that the hull is partially removed before grinding, consequently our Flours are *WHITER AND PURER* than any others on the market. Our Brands are

PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS,

Made from Missouri and Southern Illinois Amber Winter Wheat.

ECLIPSE MILLS.

A choice Red and Amber Winter Wheat Flour.

MIAMI VALLEY MILLS,

Equal to Best Ohio Flours.

J. S. LIGGETT & CO., PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS.

CRAWFORD'S GARDEN CULTIVATOR,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN, 112 SMITHFIELD STREET.

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, August 27, 1869. }

Reported by Geo. H. Anderson & Co., leather and hide dealers, 128 Second avenue.

The market continues quiet, with no changes to note except in bank and straits oils, which have slightly declined.

Hides are firm and moderately active. Good lots selling on arrival. Inferior hides are neglected. We quote as follows:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, heavy.....33a40c
Oak sole, middle and light.....34a40c
Rough oak.....33a40c
Finished calf.....$1 20a1 80
Waxed upper ✤ ft.....70a85c
Wax kip.....70a75c
Rough leather.....32a35c
No. 1 oak harness.....45a50c
County harness.....40a45c
Black bridle ✤ doz.....$55a80
Fair bridle ✤ doz.....$30a70
Saddler's skirting.....47a55c
Shoe skirting.....34a40c
Red sole B. Ahearty.....32a35c
Red sole B A half.....31a34c
Red sole Ormsco.....34a40c
No. 1 pad skins ✤ doz.....$6 50a7 00
Calf skins ✤ doz.....$9a16
County harness.....40a45c

HIDES.

Green salted 40 to 45 average.....13½c
Green salted 50 to 60 average.....12½a13c
Green salted 65 to 75 average.....12 a12½c
Green salted 80 and upward.....11¼a12 c
Green Butchers.....9a10 c
Dry Flint selected.....24a26 c
Green salt kip.....10a11 c
Green salt calf.....20a22 c
Green butchers' do.....15a17 c
Straits Oil.....$1 05
Bank Oil.....$1 00
Tallow.....10¼@11¼c

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 133⅛@133¾.

NEW YORK, August 27—P. M.

MONEY:

Money more active at 6@7 ✤ cent. on call loans.

STERLING

Dull at 109¼@109⅝.

GOLD

Excited; opened at 132⅞, advanced to 134⅛, on reports of the wrath of Napoleon, &c., fell to 133⅛, advanced to 134¾, and closed at 133¾@133⅞. Loans were made at 6 ✤ cent. to flat. Clearances $91,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Very dull but firm. Coupons '81, 123¼@123½; do '62, 122¾@123; do '64, 122¾@122⅞; do '65, 122¾@123; do new, 120⅜@120⅝; do '67, 120⅝@120¾; do '68, 120⅜@120⅝; 10-40's, 119@119⅛. Five-20's 110¾@110¾.

STATE BONDS

Dull; Missouris 87; old Tennessees 61½; new 53¾.

STOCKS

Declined in the forenoon, but were strong and higher in the afternoon, under the belief that the bank statement to-morrow would be favorable, closing steady. The market, however, was quiet all day, the international boat race attracting most of the attention of brokers.

5-20 PRICES.

Canton 38; Cumberland 34½; Western Union 87; Quicksilver 14½; Mariposa 7; do pre-ferred 12; Pacific Mail 80¾; Adams Express 56¾; Wells, Fargo 18¾; American 36; United States 63; New York Central 207¾; Harlem 130½; preferred 106; Hudson 183¾; Reading 90¾; Erie 36; preferred 54½; Michigan Central 122; Michigan Southern 106¾; Illinois Central 137¾; Pittsburgh 107¾; Northwestern 89¼; do preferred 95¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 76; Rock Island 114¾; St. Paul 78¾; do preferred 87¾; Wabash 82¾; do preferred 88; Fort Wayne 88¾; Terre Haute 36½; preferred 57¾; Chicago and Alton 154½; do preferred 154; Ohio and Mississippi 27¾.

MINING SHARES.

Dull. Boston prices—Copper Falls 8¾; Franklin 13; Quincy 75.

Sub-Treasury balance $91,990,010.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, August 27, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Firm at ¼ ✤ off buying and par selling.

FLOUR—Very dull at $5 25@7 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Quiet; No 2 dull and 3@4c lower, closing nominal at $1 31, declining to $1 30, and closing at $1 28. No 1 dull at $1 39@1 41; No 2 sold at $1 29@1 30 seller the month, and $1 22½@1 23½ seller September, this afternoon market quiet at $1 29 for No 2 seller August.

CORN—Quiet, irregular and 2c lower; No. 2 opened at 86c, declined more and advanced to 83½c, and closed this afternoon market quiet at 83¼@83c seller September. No 2 offered at 84c.

OATS—Dull and 1c lower, opening at 49c, declining to 48½c, and closing firm at 48c; seller this month at 48¾@49c, closing at 48¾c; seller September sold at 41¾@42c.

RYE—Steady but less active; sales of No. 2 at 94@95c; rejected 81@87c, closing at 94c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Opened excited, holders asking $1 30@1 31 seller September, but closed easier with buyers at $1 22 seller September, and $1 25 cash.

HIGHWINES—More active at $1 15 for new and $1 18 for old.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firmer. Mess pork $32 75, Lard 18½c. Dry salted shoulders 15½c; rough sides 16½c; short ribs 16½@16¾c.

CATTLE—Firm and a shade higher; sales at $3 25@4 87½ for Texas; $4 25@5 75 for common to extra cows; $6 75@7 60 for good to shipping steers.

HOGS—More active and firmer at $6 90@8 05 for common; $7 10@8 40 for fair to medium; $8 50@8 85 for good to extra choice.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Cotton steady; sales 850 bales at 34½c for middling uplands. Flour opened 10,000 bbls flour; fairly steady and 10c lower; sales 6,400 bbls at $5 90@7 10 for superfine State and western; $6 30@8 00 for extra State; $6 15@7 10 for extra western; $7 40@8 40 for choice do; $8 50@9 50 for fancy do; $9 60@10 50 for extra Ohio; $6 75@7 00 for extra St. Louis; $7 90@9 50 for good to choice do, closing dull. Rye flour quiet; sales 100 bbls at $4 50@6 00. Corn meal scarce and quiet; sales 150 bbls Brandywine at $5 50. Wheat lower; sales 158 bbls western at $1 22 free. Receipts of wheat 144,13 bush; wheat, Buffalo Canal and Erie, 123,000 bush at $1 36@1 45 for No. 2 spring; $1 50 @1 60 for winter red; $1 60@1 70 for amber do; $1 52 for Southern Illinois red; $1 90@2 00 for new amber Tennessee, the latter price an extraordinary $1 68 for white Southern. Rye quiet. Barley nominal. Receipts of corn 49,228 bush; corn lower; 1c for sales 48,000 bush at 86@87c for unsound new mixed western; $1 19@1 16 for sound do. Receipts of oats 48,500 bush; oats 1@2c better; sales 50,000 bush at 60@62c for old western; 54@55c for new do; 52@53c for western; 12,000 bush State, seller's option August, at 54c. Rice quiet; sales 50 tierces, 200 bags, 100 casks. Coffee steady; sales 200 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar quiet; sales 425 hhds Muscovado at 9¼@9¾c; 62½c for Porto Rico; 150 boxes Havana 10¼@10½c. Molasses quiet; sales 30 hhds Cuba muscavado at 46c. Hops nominal. Petroleum quiet at 30½@31c for crude and 31¾ @32c for refined. Linseed oil quiet at 90@91. Spirits turpentine quiet. Pork irregular and lower; sales 100 bbls at $32 25@32 50 for prime and $33 for old mess, 100 do do, $32 for prime, and $33@33 50 for prime mess. Beef quiet; sales 125 bbls at $ ——@—— for plain mess, and $12 00@17 00 for new extra mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 100 bbls at $30 50@31 00. Cut meats steady; sales 102 pkgs at 14¾@15c for shoulders, and 17½@18c for hams. Middles firm; sales 100 boxes cured at 17½@18c. Lard a shade firmer; sales 400 tierces at 17¾@17¾c for steam, and 18@18¼c for kettle rendered. Butter quiet at 17@28c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 13@14c. Freights dull and unchanged. Flour steady; sales 5,000 bush wheat at 80 per rail to Buffalo; 10c per steam, and 2,000 bbls flour at 25c per bbl to Boston.

LATEST—Flour closed very dull and 5@10c lower. Wheat rather more steady, with a fair export demand. Rye nominal at $1 20 for western. Corn quiet and firm at 86c for new and old western. Corn quieter and firm at 86@87 1-2 for unsound, and 87½@88c for sound mixed western. Pork nominal at $32@32 12. Beef steady. Cut meats nominal. Lard quiet at 18@18¼c for prime steam. Lard quiet at 19@19¼c for kettle rendered. Whisky firm at 90c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Arrivals of 1,330 bullocks to-day complete the week's supply of 7,700. This is a better feeling for dressed meats and fine weather causes a firm tone at the full prices of Wednesday, and everything was sold at 15@16c. Market closed a few fat Illinois cattle sold at 15@16c.

Sheep unchanged. Lambs declined 25c. Thin and stale sheep of 80 lbs, coarse, were sold at 4c; fair lot of 92 lbs at 5c, and 98 lbs fat Michigan sheep at 6c. Fair to fine Kentucky lambs, poor, 6@8c, brought 7c, with fat, 58 lbs to the State at 8c.

Hogs are unchanged; 20 cars arrived this morning; 3 cars rough Ohio, 172 lbs, sold for 9½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 27.—Flour dull and drooping; extra offered at $5 30@5 80, and family $5 75@6 50; retail dull and 25c lower; No. 3 red at $1 20@1 22. Corn higher and firm at $1 04@1 05 for No. 1. Oats stronger; No. 1 mixed at 56@57c; shelled, 58@59c; No. 2 mixed, $1. Barley in demand at $1 80 for No. 1 tall. Whisky dull at $1 26. Cotton nominal. Provisions quiet and steady. Bulk shoulders held at 14c; rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17½c. Bacon quiet and firm at 14c for shoulders; 19c for clear rib, and 18½@19c for clear sides. Lard dull at 17½@17¾c for prime steam. Hogs dull and lower; close at 10@12 ✤ cent. Exchange firm at ¼ discount buying and par selling. Gold (Bay) 133½.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.—Flour extremely dull and drooping; super $5 25@6 25; extra $6 50@7 50; Northwestern extra family $7 25@8 50. Wheat in very light demand, favors buyers; red held at $1 30@1 32. Rye declined; 90c western; 91@92c Penn'a. Corn dull; mixed western $1 12@1 15. Oats—$@50c for new; 60@61c for old western. Provisions unchanged. Petro eum less active; crude 22½@23½c; refined 31½c. Whisky nominally $1 25@1 27.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat fair demand and 2c higher; sales at $1 30@1 31 for No. 1 red winter on spot; $1 30@1 31 for No. 2 red. Corn dull and nominally held at 90c for No. 1 mixed; 86c for No. 2 do. Oats steady and in fair demand; new held at 46c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged; mess pork held at $32 50 for September and October; crude dull at $6 40.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 27.—Bagging active; 2-pound hemp 23@24c. Flour—superfine $5. Grain steady and unchanged

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

PITTSBURGH TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Fifth and Last Day's Proceedings—Resolutions, &c.

The Institute met at nine o'clock yesterday morning, the exercises being opened with singing.

Mr. Taggart, who was announced to lecture, was unavoidably absent, and the time allotted for the lecture was occupied by brief addresses, chiefly upon the beneficial results of the Institute and the excellent manner in which it had been conducted. Remarks were made by Mr. Eberhardt, of Beaver county, Mr. Murphy, Superintendent of Armstrong county schools, Mr. Holmes, of the Franklin District, Mr. Burtt, of the Ralston District, and Mr. Squiers, of the O'Hara District.

Mr. R. H. Kelly, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the teachers of Public Schools of the city of Pittsburgh, assembled in yearly Institute, That we recognize the annual meetings for the improvement of teachers as now recognized and provided for by law in this Commonwealth, as the first step toward another recognition by our Legislature of that great principle laid down by the illustrious Sumner of our State, viz: "That which makes a good constitution must keep it, namely, men of wisdom and virtue, qualities that, because they descend not with worldly inheritance, must be laboriously acquired by a virtuous education of youth."

Resolved, That inasmuch as the public school teachers of this city are paid yearly salaries, the vacations including Saturdays and holidays, are paid for as well as the teaching time, and it is, therefore, their duty to attend such teachers institutes as may be held by the authority of the city Superintendent during vacation for the benefit of the schools, and we request the Central Board of Education to take such action as will clearly define the duty of teachers in this respect.

Resolved, That we protest against any act of Assembly which would cancel teacher's certificates given as permanent, believing such action to be a violation of vested rights, degrading to the profession of teaching, and therefore unwise and unjust.

Resolved, That in Prof. George J. Luckey, our City Superintendent, we recognize an honest and conscientious man, and appreciating his efforts to advance the interests of Common School education, we pledge him our honest co-operation to sustain him in all his efforts to elevate the educational standard of our city schools.

Resolved, That in closing the exercises of the Institute, we can truly say, "It was good for us to be here!" We have been refreshed, strengthened and encouraged to enter upon the labors of the new year, and to better discharge the responsible duties devolving upon us as teachers.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the Directors of Ralston school district for the use of their large and well arranged building for our sessions.

Resolved, That we acknowledge our obligations and heartily tender our thanks to the gentlemanly reporters of the press for their full and correct reports of our proceedings. Also, to Rev. W. Evans for his very excellent and entertaining reading and singing. Also, to Messrs. Foxand Jones of Cleveland, for contributing so largely to the general interest of the Institute.

Resolved, That drawing should have a place in all the public schools of our city, and that we consider Barthodow's system of drawing the best and complete system published, and most cordially recommend it to public favor by its general use.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Institute the practice of hoisting light gymnastic apparatus is very valuable, as it should be adopted by every teacher, and that the teachers adopt means for establishing and form system in all our public schools.

The election for Committee on Permanent Certificates was conducted yesterday and resulted in the election of the following, Messrs. A. Burtt, R. H. Kelly, D.M. Eaton, Philotus Dean and Miss Jennie Ralston.

The roll was then called, after which brief addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Evans, Jos. Hartman and Dr. Duncan, the latter two being members of the Board of Education.

Mrs. Anna T. Randall was then introduced and gave an elocutionary entertainment. The lady possesses great ability, and during the session of the Institute contributed much to the enjoyment of those in attendance.

Mr. Dyer, who delivered a lecture on "Infinite Numbers," made a few remarks by way of explanation of his theory.

The Institute then adjourned finally.

A PARK FOR THE PEOPLE.

Some Facts for Calm Consideration.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The fact that the *Trustee* of a large landholding interest has put himself in the way of the early accomplishment of an unselfish and humanitarian enterprise of the "live men" of our people, and their far-seeing legislators, should not be permitted for a single moment to put a damper on a project necessary for the character of the city, and the health of its masses. Delay will prove bad both for *Trustee* and *corporation*. The former will assume a grave responsibility by permitting the present opportunity of sale to pass. He will become an octogenarian, and the children of the heirs shivered with years, before they realize *one-half the sum*, we understand, has been refused, the corporation, if it was otherwise enough to delay securing area sufficient for a Park, will have to double the amount of purchase money now required.

"Homewood" and its surroundings *is not the only place*, that can be made to suit the wants of the people. The "Kelly property" is vastly superior to the Homewood in the manner of *lake topography*, and railroad facilities, although less attractive in its lack of rolling ground and ravine, and is not held and manipulated to reach larger prices. It should be understood, however, that the purchase of any particular location for a Park should not disturb the vote on the question of "*Park*" or "*No Park*" to be taken on the 31st of this month.

The vote of the citizens will not *fix* either *place or purchase*, but will announce an intelligent judgment, as to the propriety of purchasing park grounds, now or hereafter, in the suburban and the success-ful toiler in trade, may, through the facilities of horse and steam railways and their connecting cars, reach in half an hour their own way, enjoy their fresh breezes, leave in their eye-sight and drink of their refreshing fountains.

The man who prate about *distances* as objections to the places here-to-fore named as suitable for a park, are not to be found in your rolling hills, factories and gissy houses, or amongst the poorly paid tedchers in our schools and colleges, but in the ranks of those who have the means, without the heart, to supply "turnouts" to bear them on fashions to its enchantments, and these are the men who have become so rich in the world's goods of which no one would desire to despoil them, that they assume that their class pay all the taxes.

"S.W." of the *Post* presents a list of "wrongs" long enough to have signed himself "John Hancock." Its distinguish sophisms contrast strangely with the frank and manly truths of the preliminary indictment. The malice of his personalities is unworthy of notice. When was the "supply of water sufficient for all parts of the city?" Are not active measure now being used to supply "large districts," and ready or rather meet any just complaint? Have not preliminary measures been adopted to secure the best sites for market houses? All can not be done in a day. But we find the correspondent diverges from his points, to make flesh attacks on the integrity of every Councilman who has more breadth of brains than himself; lugs in the City Hall, Nicolson pavement and sewerage, which are intimates are stupendous frauds, and tries to frighten the moderate-to-do-people by calculating the millions of waste proposed.

The "tax-payer" who exhibits such recklessness of assault, will find that he has failed not only to disarm men of the *large tax* paying class, but of the *masses of moderate* means, whose rents and pockets are always open to progress and humanity. X.

Hazelwood Christian Chapel.

An advertisement of special services in this church will be found in another column Bishop Pendleton, of Bethany College, will preside on the occasion, which promises to be one of unusual interest. This church was organized less than a year since with a membership of nineteen persons. The congregation have completed an elegant Chapel, holding about four hundred persons, with basement and class rooms for Sunday School all furnished and upholstered in a handsome and substantial manner. Under the able and earnest ministry of the pastor, Rev. O. A. Bartholomew, late of Philadelphia, the membership has been greatly increased. About thirty were added by baptism and ten by letter, making a present total of fifty-nine members. The pastor's salary is paid regularly in advance, and a liquidation of the entire indebtedness is provided for, and all, as we understand, without assistance from other churches. The seats in this church are free; money for current expenses being raised by weekly voluntary contributions. The Sunday School attached to the church is largely attended and very prosperous. This church was organized by persons formerly members of First Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, and Christian Church, Allegheny, and is an instance of practical union between Baptists and Disciples, and is worthy the imitation of unions and order a good model or what may be done by a well directed missionary effort.

Health Report.

Dr. W. Snively, M. D., Physician of the Board of Health, reports forty-four deaths in the city during the week ending August 21st., of which fourteen were adults and thirty children. The deaths occurred from the following diseases: Old age, three; drowned, one; hernia, one; aphthas, one; syphilis, one; cerebral congestion, three; cerebro spinal meningitis, one; eclampsia, two; marasmus, two; enteritis, two; peritonitis, three; diarrhœa, one; dysintery, one; cholera infantum, twelve; typhoid fever, two; typhus fever, one; gastri fever, one; scarlet fever, one; hemoptysis, one; pneumonia, one; tuberculosis or consumption, one; still born, two. Of the above there were under one year seven; from one to two, four; from two to five, one; from five to ten, two; from ten to fifteen, one; from fifteen to twenty, one; from twenty to thirty, three; from thirty to forty, three; from forty to fifty, one; from fifty to sixty, one; from sixty to seventy, two; from seventy to eighty, two. Males, twenty-three; females, twenty-one; white, forty-two; colored, two; total, forty-four.

Aquatic.

The three mile scull race between Henry Best and Nicholas Denmarsh, on the upper Monongahela course, will take place at 5 P. M. to-day. The contestants are starting at the foot of Joseph street, and going up a mile and a half and return. The race is for a purse of $100.

The regatta for amateur oarsmen, arranged by some of our citizens, will take place on the lower Monganela course at five o'clock this evening, the prizes being $50, $25 and $5. Four entries have been made, as follows: Henry Grimes, Joseph Scott, Jos. Keye, Jr., and Tim O'Brien, Wm. Jackson would have entered the contest but for the reason that he could not procure a boat sufficiently to row in. Pool on the race were sold at Kerr's Brady's last evening, Kaye and Scott being the favorites, and the odds being in favor of Scott.

The regatta which was to have taken place at Conneaut Lake, at Meadville, on the 31st inst. has been postponed.

AN ALLEGED GAMBLING HOUSE.—Information was made before Alderman Lynch yesterday charging Capt. Smith with maintaining a "hell" bank on Market street. Officer John Barry, armed with a warrant, visited the premises, and arrested the accused, who was held to bail for a hearing this Saturday next. The "implements" of the establishment were also taken possession of by the officer and will be produced at the hearing.

LAST OF THE SERIES.—To-morrow evening, August 29th, Rev. Alex. Clark will deliver the last lecture of the series on the Personal Deity. In the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, near Smithfield street. These Sabbath evening lectures have been continued since the first of July and have been well attended.

MASS MEETING.—A mass meeting of the friends of the Temperance and Reform movement will be held Monday evening, August 30th, in the Allegheny Diamond. Addresses will be made by Col. John B. Clark, David Kirk, Esq., and others. Friends of reform rally.

PREACHING.—Evening services in the First Christian Church, corner Beaver street and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny (Joseph King pastor), will be resumed to-morrow.

PERSONAL.—A. H. Logan, Esq., the well-known oil merchant of this city, sails for Europe on the "City of Paris" to-day.

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY.

Improvements by the New Company—New Stables—Property Along the Road—An Excursion Yesterday.

The Central Passenger Railway, since they have taken possession of the Pittsburgh and Minersville Road, have made an improvement in the track and stock of the railway, that does credit to the gentlemen engaged in the matter, and renders the road, which was, a few years ago, more of an inconvenience than convenience to the public, one of the best Passenger Railways in the city.

THE COMPANY.

The present Company took charge of the road in April last, and have been quietly and steadily improving it at a considerable expense. The Minersville end of the track, which had for the past two years been unserviceable, was relaid in a substantial manner, and new cars put on the road, and commodious new stables have been built.

The officers of the road under whose direction these changes have been made are as follows:

President—E. P. Jones.
Secretary—Charles P. Duff.
Treasurer—Max K. Moorhead.
Superintendent—R. G. Hewson.
Directors—The officers of the road, Robert Arthurs, Charles Jenning, H. W. Oliver, Jr., and H. L. McNish.

THE ROUTE.

The railway commences on Fourth avenue, and the distance to the Minersville car stables is two and one-half miles, and is one of the pleasantest rides in the city. The ride up Wylie street, on account of the heavy grade, is not intended to impress the passenger very favorably with the road, but beyond this point and out Center avenue the road runs by many of the finest residences in the city, and the route, as you near Minersville, presents scenery that is lovely romantic.

Many fine, almost palatial residences have been built within the past few years, and others are now being erected. Mr. Jos. Woods, the President of the road, is now building a magnificent new brick residence on the hill to the right of the road going out, and a cottage is built of brick, of Romish architecture, with a tower from the upper window of which a view of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and the Ohio river to some distance below Minersville can be obtained. The cottage will, with its surrounding beautiful grounds, constitute one of the most beautiful residences in the city. Mr. George Corbett is superintending the construction of the building.

All along the Minersville end of the railway, and in convenient distance of the car station, there are many beautiful building sites, where residences of almost every description are being put up, and this section, judging from the number of applications, will soon lose its country appearance and wear more of a city aspect. At present the scenery from the top of the hills near by, and only three miles from the city, is as fine as that presented in many mountain resorts. From the top of Herron's hill, on the left of which the new stables are situated, for half a mile from the car station, a splendid view of the Ninth and Tenth wards, Pittsburgh and the city, Chicago and the hills back of it, Lawrenceville, Bloomfield, Oakland, Soho, Allegheny, and the country beyond as far as the eye can reach. In a cloudy or hazy day can be seen the Blue Ridge can be seen.

THE NEW STABLES.

The new car stables which have been recently built and will soon be entirely completed are commodious and well arranged. They are located at the corner of Union street and Herron avenue, and were built under the direction of Mr. George Corbett, a well-known contractor. The entire length of the stables are two hundred and forty-two feet, and the width forty-seven and a half feet. Accommodations have been made for about seventy horses, although only about fifty-five are at present in use. On this floor is the office, and the place where the cars enter and horses are changed. In the rear of this same floor, where accommodations for the horses have been arranged. In the front of the building is the ticket office, which is neatly fitted up and accommodations for the conductors to lunch in during the intervals of the trips. A room has also been set apart for the drivers, in the central part of the first floor, where they can remain and smoke or otherwise pass the time until their turn for going on duty arrives.

The principal feature of the second story is the hall which has been provided for public entertainments, and as a finer hall we should deem it credit to the officers of the road. Heretofore the people of the vicinity have been provided with no hall in which public entertainments could be held. Who knows but Minersville, located in "the outer ward, almost beyond the limits of the city, may some time be the center of the city, and with such accommodations, number of pupils limited, patrons among the best families in the city, and with the principal, one of the most accomplished and successful teachers in the city, and the school specially commends itself to the attention of parents interested in the careful and thorough education of their daughters.

The Combination Buttonhole and Sewing Machine.

Although this superior machine has been introduced to the Pittsburgh public within a recent date, its success has been quite marked. Those who have used it express themselves thoroughly satisfied with its operations in every respect, both in regard to the range of work it can perform, and also in regard to its perfect adaptation to the wants of the public. To show how it is received in this community, we append a few

REFERENCES.

Mrs. Jos. McKnight, Chartiers township.
Miss Jane Kennedy, Temperanceville.
Miss Mary B. Scott, Banksville.
Mrs. Mary Fleming, Banksville.
Mrs. Alvdia Baker, Sligo.
Mrs. John Nichols, Sligo.
Mrs. David Lloyd Perry,
Mrs. David Evans, Sligo.
Mrs. Martha Reed, Saltsburg.
Mrs. Julia Wentzel, Temperanceville.
Mrs. Nancy J. Gettings, Snaleesville.
Miss Mary Vanhorn, Etc., Etc., Etc.
Mrs. James H. Edwards, South Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Jos. Phillips, Temperanceville.
Mrs. Wm. Taylor, Mt. Washington.
Mrs. Thos. Gallagher, Mt. Washington.
Mrs. Chas. Wiley, Mt. Washington.
Joseph Espy. No. 12 Fifth avenue, agent.

At Ten O'clock this Morning

P. H. Patterson & Co., will offer an extra fine lot Horses, Carriages, Buggies, etc., at their sale at their stables, on Seventh avenue, corner of Liberty streets.

Notice—School Directors.

School Books, Slates and Pencils, Blackboard Rushes and Ink, Sweeting Brushes, Dusters and Crayons for sale at H. Kier & Co.'s, No. 240 Liberty street, corner of Wood.

Attention—Merchants and Storekeepers.

Thompson & Co., No. 240 Liberty street, keep the largest assortment of Brushes, Notions, Variety Goods, &c., in the city. Purchasers (and in fact it was Wylie street) and we passed its whole distance until we proceeded as far north as the avenue known as Wylie street,